

# THE PUZZLER

No. 7.—Letter Enigma.  
P  
In winter when we want to skate  
We go to trout, bay and lake.  
You'll have to tell us what you see  
To clear away this mystery.

No. 8.—Shakespearean Enigma.  
10, 9, 23, 11, 2, 50, 36, a cruel man in  
"The Merchant of Venice."  
17, 6, 25, 53, 45, 13, 43, 59, 8—1, 51, 10,  
21, 48, a clown in the same play.  
14, 23, 52, 7, a knight in "King Henry  
VIII."  
60, 31, 3, 41, 20, an important character  
in "Hamlet."  
26, 53, 20, 46, 57, 62, 1, 39, 35, 58, a  
duke in "Richard III."  
56, 15, 5, 57, 47, the Dauphin in "Henry  
V."  
45, 10, 34, 16, 40, 43, 57, 53, 18, king of  
Britain.  
4, 53, 45, 9, 27, 29, 54—24, 49—14, 57,  
28, 53, 62, 13, that which Isabel became  
in "Measure for Measure."  
14, 6, 56, 43, 53, 30, 57, 53, 61, a gentle-  
man of Verona.  
11, 22, 44, 55, 6, 88, 25, 41, the hero in  
"Cymbeline."  
54, 33, 6, 53, 43, 55, 10, a knight in  
"King Henry VI," part two.  
45, 3, 53, 47, 20, 13, 53, 50, 37, mother  
to Arthur in "King John."  
The whole is part of the apostrophe ut-  
tered by the wife of Posthumus before she  
opened the letter she had just received  
from her husband; also her name.

No. 9.—Easy Diamonds.  
1. A consonant. 2. A wet place. 3. A  
flower. 4. An animal. 5. A consonant.  
1. A letter. 2. A number. 3. A place  
of deposit. 4. Negation. 5. A letter.

No. 10.—Synonyms.  
Synonyms: 1. "Coast" and have "sad,"  
"pained." 2. A garment and have a do-  
mestic animal. 3. "To woo," "to seek,"  
and have "short," "brief," "4. "Obeying"  
and have "delving among ores."  
The synonyms letters name a humorous  
English poet, famous for his parodies.

No. 11.—Pictured Diamond.  
  
The names of the five objects in proper  
order form a diamond.—Golden Days.

No. 12.—Charade.  
A TOTAL faith in good and pure,  
A faith that virtue shall endure,  
To ONE or man when given,  
Makes of the heart a dwelling place  
Of many a fair and pleasant grace  
That's two a glimpse of heaven.

No. 13.—A Pentagon.  
1. A letter. 2. An exclamation denoting  
surprise, joy or grief. 3. An arch. 4. To  
weep. 5. A rich figured fabric. 6. A Latin  
preposition sometimes used as a prefix in  
English words signifying on this side. 7.  
A letter.

No. 14.—Prefixes and Suffixes.  
Make the following changes by prefixing  
and suffixing the same letter. Examples:  
Change a sound to rocks. Answer—  
S-tone-s. Change a feminine name to a  
title. Answer—M-ada-m.  
Change a preposition to a twist.  
Change a nobleman to annually.  
Change equal value to parts of a ship.  
Change airy to neglectful. Change a 10-drill  
to a 10-minute opening to seedlike  
bodies.  
Change an old word meaning to know  
to turn.  
Change a span of horses to vapors.  
Change a point of the compass to frothy.  
Change tardy to writing tablets.  
Change a pinion to sways.

A Figurative Rhyme.  
I love thee 10-derly, O Kate!  
With love in 10-see and true.  
My heart's tree throws a 10-drill out  
That reaches, dear, to you.  
My feelings I do not pre-10-d,  
Nor have I a 10-dency.  
To make my heart so 10-sile as  
To cover more than thee.  
10-actively I cling to thee,  
Nor will I be con-10-t  
Until we two joint 10-ants are  
Of the selfsame 10-ement.

A Hard Nut, but He Cracked It.  
A schoolteacher told her pupils to write  
a sentence containing the word toward.  
This is what one small boy produced after  
a great deal of mental exertion:  
"I toward my pants yesterday."

Key to the Puzzler.  
No. 1.—Charade: Low-ell.  
No. 2.—Illustrated Rebuses: 1. Grey  
hairs are honorable. 2. Nothing brings a  
man more honor than to be invariably just.  
3. 'Tis noble only to be good.  
No. 3.—Anagram: Canzonet.  
No. 4.—Double Hollow Triangle.  
E X P O U N D E R  
L X K E  
G C D  
A A L  
S L E  
T I T  
I B T  
N A E  
E X C E L S I O R  
No. 5.—Half Squares:  
D R A G O O N P A U L A R  
R E U D E N A N A N A S  
E L L E N B A N D Y  
S H I N U N D O.  
D U N L A Y  
E N A S  
N  
No. 6.—A Cage of Birds: 1. Swallow.  
2. Pelican. 3. Owl. 4. Grebe. 5. Plover.  
6. Dodo. 7. Kite. 8. Snipe. 9. Cur-  
lew. 10. Stork.

## OATS FOR FARM STOCK.

At Present Low Prices Feed This Grain  
Freely—How to Feed.  
Oats have long been recognized as one  
of the very best grains for most classes  
of farm animals. This is especially true  
of horses and young stock of all kinds  
unless it be pigs. The weight of evi-  
dence of many careful feeding experi-  
ments is against the profitability of  
feeding oats to young pigs except as a  
small part of their ration. One year  
with another oats are relatively higher  
in price than is corn in most parts of  
the United States. It is not alone a  
comparison of the price per bushel, but  
of the relative weight of a bushel of  
oats and of one of corn that must be  
made. This year, however, with the  
largest crop of oats ever grown in the  
country, the price is exceptionally low,  
lower than for many years. There is no  
reason why farmers should not feed oats  
freely at present prices except in locali-  
ties in which the crop was a failure or  
very poor.

How, then, to feed is a question  
about which there is much difference of  
opinion. For horses and colts, calves  
and sheep and lambs Prairie Farmer  
would feed the grain unground. For  
cows, steers and hogs it is an advantage  
to grind it. Good oat straw is a valuable  
food, and if the feeding is carefully done  
there is much to commend the plan of  
feeding sheaf oats. If large quantities  
are fed at once, much of the straw will  
be left uneaten. Where there are con-  
venient facilities for cutting the sheaf  
oats a larger percentage of the straw can  
be utilized by so doing. The greater  
danger of injury by rats and mice if the  
oats are left unthrashed is about the  
only reason which can be urged in favor  
of thrashing the crop in many cases.  
There are horses which do not properly  
masticate oats, but these are rather ex-  
ceptional cases. If the grain is mixed  
with cut straw, hay or stover, it will  
be better eaten.

Young animals usually pretty thor-  
oughly masticate their food, and the  
authority quoted has not found sufficient  
gain from grinding to repay the cost of  
the work. This does not apply to pigs,  
however. It is better to have oats ground  
if to be fed to hogs of any age. In many  
cases a mixture of oats and corn will  
be better than either grain fed alone. The  
younger the stock the larger may be the  
proportion of oats. Many insist that  
oats alone are much better than any  
mixture of corn as a food for colts. The  
writer has a higher appreciation of the  
value of corn, reasonably used, as a food  
for even young animals than have many  
feeders, but he would use oats freely in  
present conditions. It would be a con-  
sumption much to be rejoiced over if  
the present low prices for oats would  
lead to the much larger use of this grain  
as food for the human animal. Its use  
for this purpose has greatly increased  
within the last quarter of a century, but  
it may wisely become more general.

A Word About Clovers.  
Lucern, or alfalfa, is not largely  
grown in New York state. Most farmers  
believe that red clover is, on the whole,  
better suited to their needs. We often  
find farmers here and there who grow  
alfalfa successfully. Some years ago the  
New Jersey experiment station con-  
ducted some useful experiments with alf-  
alfa, but since crimson clover has become  
popular alfalfa is not reported so much.  
Generally speaking a fertilizer high in  
potash and phosphoric acid and with lit-  
tle nitrogen is most economical for the  
clovers. Wood ashes of good quality at  
\$5 a ton are good or muriate of potash  
and dissolved South Carolina rock,  
four parts rock to one of potash.—Rural  
New Yorker.

Feeding Roots in Cold Weather.  
Full 80 per cent of most roots is wa-  
ter, and when fed cold in freezing weath-  
er they reduce the temperature of the  
stomach rapidly and impair digestion.  
American Cultivator says: "It is as an  
appetizer that roots in winter are most  
valuable. Their nutritive value is very  
low in comparison with their bulk or  
cost, and it does not pay to fill the stom-  
achs of animals with them, especially  
in very cold weather. A few every day  
with other food make a better ration  
than will a diet mainly composed of  
them."

Japan Persimmon For Texas.  
Professor Van Deman tells that there  
is no doubt of the success and value of  
the Asiatic species of the persimmon,  
Diospyros kaki, in Texas. It has passed  
beyond the experimental stage, for, as  
in other southern states, there are plenty  
of bearing trees of many varieties that  
attest their hardiness and fruitfulness.

Here and There.  
In Maine the farming interests are  
changing somewhat, and it is noted that  
dairy farming is on the increase.  
Raw bone should contain 2 to 4 per  
cent of nitrogen and 20 to 25 per cent  
of phosphoric acid, the rest of the bulk  
being mostly lime. In bolting about half  
the nitrogen is lost.

The splendid work done by the Massa-  
chusetts horticultural society is reflected  
in the progress of floriculture and fruit  
growing, not only in New England, but  
throughout the country.

There are no indications of any less-  
ened production of spruce logs this year  
as compared with last year's cut.  
Under the new tariff the importation  
of Sumatra leaf tobacco for cigar wrap-  
pers and fillers, according to American  
Cultivator, has greatly increased, and it  
works serious injury to the tobacco  
growers of Connecticut.

Reports place the annual production  
of dried raspberries in western New  
York at 1,500 tons, about 1,000 tons of  
which are produced in Wayne county.

A bounty on hawks and foxes is ad-  
vocated by certain Pennsylvania farm-  
ers as an aid to poultry culture.  
The treasury department has made a  
ruling shutting out all packing house  
substitutes for butter unless they are  
plainly marked "Oleomargarine."

## DEBASED CURRENCY.

WHAT A PROMINENT SILVERITE'S  
PROPOSITION MEANS.

Would Decrease the Weight of the Gold  
or Increase That of the Silver Dollar.  
Prescriptions of Different Ratios to Be  
Continued During Life of Patient.

Governor Stone of Missouri is an ar-  
dent advocate of cheap dollars and de-  
nounces all who favor our present finan-  
cial system as being guilty of "unre-  
lentingly hostile to silver." In a speech  
at Sedalia, Mo., he declared in favor of  
the immediate opening of the United  
States mints to the free coinage of sil-  
ver at 16 to 1 and said: "If after a fair  
trial it is demonstrated that we cannot  
on that ratio maintain both metals in  
circulation at a parity, then congress can  
at any time in the future do what it has  
done in the past—change the ratio by  
decreasing the amount of gold in the  
gold dollar, or it can increase the  
amount of silver in the silver dollar, or  
it can do both."

This is a fair sample of silverite logic  
and shows clearly the lack of any well  
defined principle in the 50-cent dollar  
agitation. It is only fair to Governor  
Stone to say that his plan of establish-  
ing a permanent ratio of 16 to 1 be-  
tween gold and silver by making the  
gold dollar smaller is not original with  
him. The idea is taken from that rep-  
ository of misinformation on the money  
question—"Coin's Financial School." That  
the governor of an important state  
should indorse such a dishonest propo-  
sition is merely evidence of the incapaci-  
ty for reasoning which the free coinage  
craze produces in its victims.

If Governor Stone really understood  
the money question, on which he pre-  
sumes to instruct the people of Missouri,  
he would know that reducing the size  
of the gold dollar would do nothing to-  
ward fixing the commercial value of sil-  
ver at 16 to 1 of gold. It is the 23 2-10  
grains of pure gold which is the unit of  
value. The same number of grains of  
pure silver are worth about one-thirtieth  
second as much. If the unit of value  
were made 20, 15 or 10 grains, the re-  
lation between the value of gold and  
silver would not be altered in the least.  
What would happen would be that every  
contract made payable in dollars would  
be cut down in proportion to the reduc-  
tion in the weight of the unit, thus rob-  
bing by law all creditors of a part of  
their property. The real value of gold  
or silver in relation to other commodi-  
ties would not change, but the term  
"dollar" would mean less value than it  
does now. In other words, a decrease in  
the weight of the gold unit would mean  
a debasement of the currency similar to  
increasing the quantity of cheap metal  
used as alloy in coins.

It cannot be too often pointed out  
that in their last analysis all cheap money  
schemes, and especially the free coinage  
of silver, involve positive dishonesty  
on the part of the government. Goods  
having been sold, capital loaned or con-  
tracts for payment of wages made or a  
standard of value established by con-  
gress it is coolly proposed that the value  
of goods, capital or wages shall be cut  
down by decreasing the measure of val-  
ues. Such action might be popular with  
some creditors and employees, who  
would be able to escape from a part of  
their obligations. But every principle of  
common honesty and justice would stamp  
legislation for that purpose as fraud-  
ulent and opposed to the best inter-  
ests in the long run of debtors as well  
as creditors. Civilized societies have  
long passed the stage when it was  
thought just and expedient to repudiate  
lawful obligations.

Governor Stone's alternative propo-  
sition to increase the amount of silver in  
the "dollar" is not open to the charge  
of dishonesty if he means that the coins  
should contain as much silver as would  
be worth a gold dollar. But if this plan  
is honest it is also absurd and would be

entirely unsuited to the needs of a great  
commercial nation like the United  
States. Our present silver dollar is too  
bulky and inconvenient for general use.  
A coin twice as large, as a dollar worth  
its face as bullion would necessarily be,  
would not be used at all. Besides the  
continually changing value of silver,  
owing to increased or decreased produc-  
tion or consumption, would require its  
constant recoining at great expense in  
order to adjust the coin value to the  
commercial value. There is no need of  
such a coin, and as neither silverites nor  
sound money advocates want it its dis-  
advantage need not be seriously discus-  
ed. The American people want neither  
11 3-5 grains gold dollars or 742 1/2  
grains silver dollars, and agitators for  
either are merely disturbing business to  
no purpose. Neither do they wish to  
risk the great dangers of experimenting  
with different ratios unless it is abso-  
lutely certain that they will be benefi-  
ted by the change.

The Gold Indorsement Sustains Silver.  
The theory that we have lately had  
bimetallism is as baseless as the sug-  
gestion that we had it in the early part  
of the century. If I offer my note when  
my credit is not good, no one will dis-  
count it; if I procure the indorsement  
of one whose credit is good, it will be  
discounted at once. It would be the in-  
dorsement, however, and not the note  
which would have passed current. For  
a generation or half dollars, quarter  
dollars, etc., have nominally passed cur-  
rent. Actually, however, it is the gold  
indorsement of the government that has  
been accepted. A silver dollar today  
consists of half a dollar's worth of sil-  
ver. With the gold indorsement of a  
solvent government it passes for a dol-  
lar. That is, the gold indorsement passes  
for the remaining 50 cents that is not  
in the coin. To say that we have  
bimetallism, and that silver coins pass  
on a par with gold, is just as sensible,  
and no more so, as to state that my note  
for \$1,000,000 is as good as Mr. Astor's  
simply because when I have gotten  
him to indorse mine it is discounted at  
the same rate as his. And just as  
even Mr. Astor's paper would be  
promptly refused were it found that he  
had presented me with a ream of blank  
checks indorsed by him, which I pro-  
posed to sign and use, so the gold in-  
dorsement of the government would be  
promptly discredited should it bind it-  
self by law to give its gold indorsement  
to an unlimited quantity of silver. The  
silver dollars with the federal indorse-  
ment would then be worth the silver in  
them—only this and nothing more.—  
Hon. John De Witt Warner in Forum.

Money Only a Tool.  
"Money is the lifeblood of trade" is  
a favorite fallacy of the silverites and  
flat money inflationists. This idea arises  
from ignorance of the real nature of the  
operations of industry and commerce.  
Money is merely one of the tools of  
business, its functions have no resem-  
blance to that of the blood in the human  
system. It does nothing to replace goods  
which have been consumed, nor does it  
of itself produce anything or add to the  
wealth of the country. The real life-  
blood of business is the volume of the  
products of farm, mine or workshop  
continuously flowing all over the country.  
They furnish us with the means of sub-  
sistence, renew our strength and minis-  
ter in a thousand ways to our necessities  
and comforts. They are the true life-  
blood of trade.

Result Would Be Disaster.  
The Richmond Dispatch (Dem.),  
which favors international bimetallism,  
declares that "unlimited free coinage  
at a ratio of 16 to 1 of all the silver  
which would under the operation of such  
a ratio be carried to the mints for re-  
coinage would result in universal disas-  
ter."

Cotton is advancing and the free silver  
craze is declining.

## GREETING: FOR 1896

We wish to re-  
mind our friends and the public,  
generally, that we are well pre-  
pared to supply all demands in our  
line. Almost all kinds of goods are  
now so low in price that a good  
American dinner is within reach of  
all. While giving careful attention  
to securing fine stock of fruits and  
luxuries we have not overlooked  
the every day.

**Substantials**  
We have Pillsbury's "best" Minne-  
sota flour and the leading brands of  
home manufacture. Bradford Co.  
pure buckwheat flour, new kiln  
dried corn meal, extra fine sugar  
cured hams, breakfast bacon and  
dried beef, white, fat, new macker-  
el, rich mild cream cheese, genuine  
maple syrup, pure-sugar table syr-  
ups, fine roll dairy and creamery  
butter.

We have just secured a lot of  
bright clean New York state beans  
that we are selling at the low price  
of 5 cents per quart. The entire  
lot of 22 bushels will go at that  
price (no advance) but we can hard-  
ly get any more as good as these to  
sell at same price. Don't miss them,  
they are fine.

**Our Own Make**  
One of the most satisfactory items  
of goods we have to offer is our own  
Mince meat. Every ounce of mat-  
erial in it is sound, clean and of the  
finest quality, nothing equal to it  
has ever been obtainable. Price,  
ten cents per pound.

**Choice Fruits**  
It has been almost impossible to  
get satisfactory oranges this season,  
but we have secured some fine  
Floridas, also some Mexican fruit  
that is equally as fine as the Flori-  
das and quite reasonable in price.  
Our stock of cranberries (at 10c  
per quart) white Almeria grapes,  
New York Catawbas 2 baskets for  
25c, lemons, bananas, and sweet  
potatoes have received careful at-  
tention. Also raisins, prunes, cil-  
ron, figs, cleaned currants, Califor-  
nia evaporated fruits, etc., but we  
cannot enumerate further.

**Good Investment**  
We keep a large and well select-  
ed stock. It will pay any house-  
keeper to visit our store once a  
week. The first principle of econ-  
omy is not alone in saving, but in mak-  
ing a good investment.

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WHAT OUR AGENTS HAVE TO SAY!  
We give below a few samples of reports showing the great success of our Agents in selling this great book. They show that there is a great demand for this book, and every family desires it!

Mr. JAS. SWYER, N.Y., writes: "I send another order for 20 books. Please forward at once, as I wish to deliver these to keep up the canvass. You know I have sold within the last month 75 books. This is pretty good for a start."

Mr. FRANK N. HENKINSON, Va., writes: "I have but little trouble in selling this new book by Talmage. Every mother wishes it. Give me the entire county. I believe I can sell 40 copies within the next three months."

Mrs. ANNA JOHNSON, Ind., writes: "I enclosed find check for 25 books. Sold these in less than 3 days."

Mr. A. G. HILLY, Ga., writes: "Your book is just what I need. I have taken this week 40 copies and worked only 2 days."

HENRY C. McDONALD, Pa., writes: "Received my order 10 days ago and have already ordered for 47 books. Unconvinced altogether not quite a week."

J. E. TWITTY, California, N.Y., writes: "I send you check to pay for 20 copies of Gems of Religious Thought. It is a great book. Everyone seems to want this Talmage book. It is gotten up in splendid style."

Our Agent in S. C. writes: "Have only canvassed but quite three days and taken 27 orders. The only trouble is security of money. Everybody says this is the best Talmage book on the market."

Mr. C. L. JOHNSON, N.Y., writes: "My order came on Saturday of last week. I have only canvassed about one day, and visited 25 families and took 27 orders, and this is my first experience in canvassing."

Mr. C. M. GUY, of Mississippi, writes: "I have had the outfit three hours and have sold six books. I believe I can sell 100 in my territory."

HENRY T. BERHARDT, Ind., writes: "Will send a big order soon. Find but little trouble in getting subscribers. I have already 25, and have only canvassed three days."

Mrs. C. E. NICK, Ind., writes: "I have worked eight hours and taken 12 subscribers. Will send you an order for 20 books in less than ten days' time."

Mrs. J. A. VOLTAIRE, St. Louis, Mo., writes: "In a few days will 17 books."

Rev. I. C. EVANS reports: "In three days 25 books."

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## CHASING RAINBOWS.



An old legend taught that under the end of every rainbow could be found a pot of gold, and many foolish youths spent weary days seeking in vain for the hidden treasure. In these enlightened times we laugh at the folly of past ages, yet many people still believe in promises of wealth which have no better foundation than the ancient fairy tale. Senators Stewart and Peffer, ex-Congressmen Bryan and Bland have their credulous followers, who are convinced that under the end of the free coinage and fiat money rainbows they will find untold riches. Stories of wonderful prosperity for everybody if only more silver money is coined are listened to gravely by men who in the ordinary affairs of life are shrewd and sensible.

But attractive as they doubtless are, these promises of wealth to be had through a mere change to a cheaper standard of values are nothing but financial fairy stories. They are based on the belief that governments can create wealth by legislation and that people will be richer if they measure their possessions in cheaper money. Now as ever there are men who dream of wealth to be had without working for it and of schemes for business prosperity which are wholly outside the actual world. Sooner or later all these must learn the lesson that nature yields wealth to labor only and that an abundance of cheap money does not mean a rich country. Already the people who were for a time misled by the agents of the silver mine owners are abandoning their delusions, and have resolved to leave the world of dreams and fancies severely alone in the future. Chasing rainbows may be sport for idle boys, but it is very poor business for intelligent men.

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SHIPPING  
COMMISSION MERCHANT  
DEALER IN  
ANTHRACITE, BITUMINOUS  
AND WOODLAND  
**COALS**  
Grain, Corn Ears, Shelled  
Corn, Oats, Baled  
Hay and Straw,  
KINDLING WOOD.  
By the Branch or Cord, in quanti-  
ties to suit Purchasers,  
Clean Washed Sand. Respectfully so-  
licits the patronage of his friends  
and the public at his coal yard  
NEAR P. R. R. STATION.  
BELLEFONTE.  
ED. K. RHOADS **COALS**

## B & B

The steady growth of this business un-  
til now—it is a gigantic one—away up in  
the millions—is of itself a good endor-  
sement. Your good judgment and deci-  
sion is a still better and more valuable one.  
A great army of women have given this  
store and its business methods their en-  
dorsement, and we feel sure you would,  
too, if you'd only investigate. May we  
not help you to investigate by submitting  
a line of samples.

Take the matter of Kid Gloves for in-  
stance. Here's a line of Two-clasp  
WALTON Pique at \$1 a pair—imported  
them ourselves, and we think there's  
nothing like them for the money in the  
country—tan, pomard, red, brown, black,  
pearl and white.

New line of White Kid Gloves with  
four pearl buttons, and four rows wide  
black or white embroidery on back, 75  
Cents.

Lot ladies' all-pure Linen Handker-  
chiefs—nice, fine sheer linen, hemstich-  
ed with half-inch hem, and nice hand-  
embroidery in 4 corners—12½ cents  
apiece—usually sold at 25 cents.

SPRING DRESS WOOLENS.  
This store is now showing a very super-  
ior line of choice, new fabrics and  
weaves that are so distinctly new and  
different and withal so beautiful, as will  
surely attract attention from women of  
taste everywhere.

The prices range, 35c. to \$1.50 a yard.—  
Have you ever discovered that it pays—  
actually pays—to send your orders for  
Dry Goods of any kind and every kind  
to this store?

## BOGGS & BUHL

ALLEGHENY, PA.